FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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r the first, and thirty cents for each
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nued till forbid, and charged accord

the Editor must be post paid.

BUTTER.

Kins Mountain BUTTER, for sale by
J. G. & J. H. COOK.
837. 43 4w

re New GOODS.

SCRIBER is now receiving a variety
PLE AND FANCY
Y GOODS,
his present assortment very good,
l Coloured and White Muslins; Print-
ans; Ginghams and Prints; Black
nile Lace Veils; Green and White
lack and coloured Silks of a superior
ght Collars; Fancy Handkerchiefs;
he Black Bombazines; Bobinet and
and Edgings; Ribbons; Irish Linens
ne Cambric Handkerchiefs; Silk and
siery and Gloves; Gentlemen's Sum-
reat variety; *Good* and Common Silk
ine and Common Shirtings & Sheet-
ic Plaids and Apron Checks; a few
Black and White fashionable Hats;
d a great many other articles;—all of
red low at Wholesale or Retail for
ime to punctual customers.
Carolina money will be taken at par

EDMUND J. LILLY.
le, May 31, 1837. 43-4w

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

known Watering place will be again
for the reception of Visiters on the
next. The testimonials of the efficacy
r, particularly in cases common to the
re of sufficient notoriety, and require
ly to those whose experience has ena-
to test its virtues. I deem it only
state that the Water has been re-
ed, and its ingredients are of the same
ost of the Virginia Springs and the
ford Springs of Pennsylvania.
enefit of the Public, I have thought
bj an a letter or two from eminent
men, whose intimate acquaintance
operties of the Water renders them
udges of its efficacy.
last Season, several Bed rooms with
have been erected for the convenience
ANN JOHNSON.
prings, May 25, 1837.

Simmons J. Baker, M. D.
dam—The case referred to, in the
n I had the honor to have with you a
ast, was that of Mr. Paul, of Scotland
had a violent acute inflammation of
hich was subdued with great diffi-
he was convalescent, his skin was of
ge color. As Mr. Paul had been se-
plined, I was unwilling to give him
cine, and advised him to accompany
cco Springs, to which he consented.—
d on a Tuesday evening; on Wednesday
business carried me to Raleigh, and I
turn until Sunday evening, when, to my
nt, Mr. Paul's skin was as clear as it
In two or three days he returned to
eck, was drafted and went to Norfolk,
ed there until the troops were dis
He was one of the few, encamped at
Orchard, who escaped with impunity.
Your most obed't,
S. J. BAKER.
Neck, May 10, 1837.

m P. H. Thornton, Esq.
Alexandria, Warren Co. May 10.
dam—For several months previous to
e for Shocco Springs, my health was
ided, my situation was considered
hen I reached Shocco, I was unable,
stance, to get from my carriage to my
not drink the water more than a fort
I had so far recovered my health as
walk alone all over the yard; and, in
time afterwards, to the astonishment
s, I returned home entirely well.
FRANK A. THORNTON.

m John Beckwith, M. D.
Raleigh, May 10, 1837.
dam—You not unreasonably conclude
e, like myself, has been an occasional
occo Springs for more than five and
s, should be able to form a just esti-
r medicinal effects. It gives me pleas-
ble, from much observation, and no
al experience, to say, that the waters
plied to cases of convalescence from
intermittent fevers; that they correct
r deficient action of the Liver; give
the appetite, and tone and energy to
e organs.
o reside in low and unhealthy districts
will find at Shocco during the summer
ure and invigorating air, comfortable
ions, mineral waters answering all rea-
ectations, and a table, of which the on-
ring rather too tempting for invalids
er to remark, that the water parts with
ctive properties in a short time after
n from the Spring, and therefore, in
lize its full benefits, visiters should
e Fountain. Very respectfully,
JOHN BECKWITH.
ohnson, Shocco Springs.

m Ellis Malone, M. D.
May 2, 1837.
dam—I take pleasure in stating, that
n, the water of Shocco Springs is pos-
extensive and *direct* influence over
actions of many of the organs of our
tively diuretic, gently laxative, and,
s taken after using it, not *a little* dis-
gether with its invigorating influence
ydopaetic apparatus, increasing the
l strengthening the powers of diges-
d not well be otherwise than that the
f it, should be greatly conducive to the
f the healthy action of diseased organs,
bears so *manifest* relation.
nation in relation to its medical proper-
n derived from no little *personal* expe-
will readily occur to intelligent medi-
what class of diseases a remedy hav-
ffects as described above, will be ap-
o will likely be consulted by invalids
avail themselves of its benefits before
r respective homes.
pectfully, yours, &c.
ELLIS MALONE.
n Johnson.
43-4w.

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf

For Hire,

SOME valuable SERVANTS Apply to
JNO. H. COOK.
May 30, 1837. 43 3t.

Pittsborough Academy.

THE examination of the pupils of Pittsborough Academy will take place on the 13th of June, and after a vacation of six weeks, the next session will begin on the 1st of August following. Tuition per session $15 50 paid in advance, and no deduction will be made for boys entering one month and under after the commencement of the session.

Board may be procured at moderate prices throughout the village.

May 30. 43 3w.

The Raleigh Register, and Salisbury Watchman, will please insert the above three weeks.

D. GILCHRIST,
Surgeon Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville on the 7th of June next.
May 26, 1837. 43 2.

$25 REWARD,

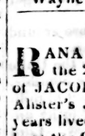
WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.
Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43 tf.

Umbrella Lost.

A BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, with a small black knob, set with pearl, and a small brass plate on the side with "Forbes" engraved on it, was lost on Sunday evening last. The finder will please return it to this office.
May 31, 1837. 43tf

HICKORY SPRING,



SITUATED in Chatham county, eighteen miles south-west of Pittsborough, so well known for its Medicinal virtues, is now in complete repair, and the subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters; his houses are convenient and roomy; and families can be accommodated with separate rooms. The Spring is situated in an elevated and healthy section of the country, which abounds with a variety of fruits. The subscriber will use every exertion in his power to make the situation of those who may visit him, comfortable. Terms for board 18 dollars per month, 80 cents per day; children and servants half price. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more, but will annex the following Certificate. Professor Olmsted, in his certificate, says:

"The Spring contains 1st a small portion of Iron, 2d sulphate of Lime, 3d sulphate of Magnesia, in a large proportion. It does not contain any sulphur or muriatic Salts, nor alcaline carbonates. The Spring when concentrated by dry weather may possibly exhibit appearances of sulphurate hydrogen, but does not when flush."

Many certificates might be inserted shewing the efficacy of the water, but as it is so well known by the experience of many, that the subscriber deems it unnecessary to publish them.

WM. BOWEN.
May 24. 43 3w

P. S. Persons visiting the Spring from the direction of Fayetteville, will do well to come by way of Roberts's Bridge, Deep River, as it is much the best road

☞ I am at present receiving South Carolina Notes in payment for Goods.
JOHN McARN.

Notice.

THE undersigned has appointed Mr. Samuel T. Hawley his Attorney to receive all debts due to him, and grant discharges for the same.

J. H. DICKSON.
May 8, 1837. 42-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has lost or mislaid, a NOTE, made by John Cox to James Everette, for $754, bearing date 7th March 1835, with one credit of $400 or $450, dated about the 20th of May, 1835, and another of $300 or $310, dated in August 1835. All persons are forewarned from trading for said Note.

JAMES EVERETTE.
Wayne County, N. C., May 1837. 42 3w

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 24th of April, a negro man by the name of JACOB, and known about Fayetteville as McAlister's Jacob, he has for the last two or three years lived about Fayetteville, and worked mostly at the Carpenter's trade. As it is believed that he will range where he is known, it is not necessary to give any further description of him, but say in conclusion that the above reward will be cheerfully paid to any person that will deliver him to the subscriber one mile from Clarendon Bridge, where he left without any cause whatever. All persons are cautioned against harboring said negro. WILLIAM CADE.
May 20, 1837. 42 3w.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 15th instant, three Negroes, viz: a fellow named ENOCH, about 50 years of age, well set, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a little bow legged, hair bushy, complexion a little light, intelligent, and answers questions with great propriety, but is slow in doing so. Two girls, daughters of the above, one about 20 years of age—the other 18. The elder, named JINNEY, thick and chunky—the younger, MARY, spare made.—They left without the slightest provocation, which leaves me utterly at a loss to conceive their design. From the quantity of plunder taken with them, it is believed they are assisted by some white person. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the above Negroes, and either delivery to me, at my residence in Sumter District, S. C., or confinement in any Jail of this or any adjoining State, so that I get them. A proportional reward will be given for either singly.

WILLIS SPANN.
Sumter District, May 20, 1837. 42 6w.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.
May 17, 1837. 41tf

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.
W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.
May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged a gainst them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 9. 1837.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 30th of January, a negro man named JACOB; he is rather yellow complected, 27 years of age, 5 feet 11½ inches high, and weighs 178 lbs. He has lost some of his foreteeth, has a scar on one of his thumbs and another on his forehead or side of his face.

The said negro was raised in Sampson County, N. C., and was sold by John Brown to one —— Edwards, and it is supposed has made his way back in that direction. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for his apprehension and confinement in jail so that I get him again.

E. W. HARRISON.
Limestone Springs, S. C., April 7. 37 2m

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837.

William Flowers } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,
vs. *Levied on Land.*
Robert Hataway.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Hataway, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, notifying the said Robert Hataway to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against him pro confesso, for the Plaintiff's claim, and the Land levied on condemned, subject to the same.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in April, A. D., 1837.

[41.] G. A. NICHOLSON, Clerk.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT all debts, of every nature and kind, due and owing by any persons in the State of N. Carolina to the late Firm of James Hamilton & Son, or to the Firm of Hamilton & Cole, of the City of New York, as also all property belonging to said Firm in said State, has been duly assigned to me as their Trustee, by virtue of an instrument of assignment, dated April 17th, 1837.

All persons indebted to either of the above Firms, will therefore pay the same to me or to my authorized Agent, and to no other person, and all debts now due, unless forthwith liquidated, will immediately be put in suit.

WM. R. FOSDICK,
No. 29, *Broad Street.*
New York City, May 12, 1837. 41-2m

To the Justices of the Peace OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

YOU are hereby notified to attend at the Court House, in Fayetteville, on Thursday of June Term, 1837, at 12 o'clock M., to appoint five of your number, to hold the County Courts until March Term, 1838, inclusive. Also, to recommend to the Court, two respectable Freeholders in each Captain's District, who, with a Magistrate, will constitute a "Board of Valuation," agreeably to the requisition of the last General Assembly.

By order of the Court.
BENJ'N ROBINSON, Chairman.
May 16, 1837. 41tt.

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,
30 bbls. prime New York BEEF.
50 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.
—ALSO—
10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 16, 1837.

The Hon. Robert Strange has been appointed by the DIALECTIC SOCIETY, to deliver the next annual address before the two Literary Societies of the University of N. Carolina. April 22, 1837.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19tf

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons of the Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best quality for manure. Those that want rich land will do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to use it advantageously. Call on J. E. Patterson, two doors south of the Market.
Fayetteville, March 27. 1837. 34tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE
EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition; the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by
E. J. HALE.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. J. C. Latta, on the 10th day of March 1837, assigned his Notes and Book Accounts, to me to pay certain accounts therein specified, therefore all those indebted either by note or account, are requested to call and make immediate payment as longer indulgence cannot be given.

WILLIAM S. LATTA, *Assignee of J. C. LATTA.*
May 17. 41 6w.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to
JOHN McARN.
May 17, 1837. 41tf

J. J. Pleasants, M. D.
Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.
February 9, 1837. 27tf

South Carolina Notes.

The undersigned will receive Notes of the South Carolina Banks for Goods, at par.

HALL & JOHNSON,	H. P. PECK,
G. B. ATKINS,	NOTT & STARR,
BEVERLY ROSE,	D. B. ROBINSON & Co.,
C. J. ORRELL,	P. I. TILLINGHAST,
GEORGE MCNEILL,	LEETE & COOK,
CURTIS & MYROVER,	DAVID GEE,
JEREMIAH KYLE,	JAMES MARTINE,
BLAKE & STEEL,	NEILL JOHNSON,
E. J. HALE,	TAYLOR & JESSOP,
JAMES MAHONEY,	L. JONES, JR.,
EDMUND J. LILLY,	JAMES DODD,
HOOPER & MACLAURIN,	PETER P. JOHNSON,
PECK & DEMING,	G. W. & W. DRAUGHON.
WARREN PRIOR,	

May 24, 1837.

FROM THE VIRGINIA TIMES.

To give some idea of a depraved irredeemable paper currency, (a state of things which, without forbearance on the part of our banks, will occur,) we have appended an extract from the account of Major GARLAND, paymaster in a Regiment of Virginia State line on continental establishment in 1781:

Stram Conyers in act. with the State of Virginia. Cr.

June, 1781. To twenty-two weeks' work in making coats, cloaks, waistcoats, and stable jackets, at $1,000 paper per week, $22,000

Jno. Griffin in act. with the State of Virginia. Cr.

July, 1781. To repairing bugle horns and trumpets for 1st Reg. Dragoons, $13,232
To making 4 dozen shirts at $200 per shirt, 9,600
To 40 pairs of boots, at $2,000 per pair, 80,000
To 10 cuts of thread, at $250 per cut, 2,500

Col. White, Capt. Belfield, Capt. Watt, Capt. Hill, and Dr. Rose, having called on us to value their horses, taken and lost in the service of the Army of the United States, we do therefore value them, to the best of our judgment, in the following manner:

Col. White's, a bay gelding, at		$23,000
Capt. Beldfield's, a sorrel	do	20,000
" Watt's, bay	do	20,000
" Hill's, a bay	do	20,000
Dr. Rose's, a bay	do	25,000

JOHN HUGHES,
Fifth Regiment, L. D. and others.

Classical.—A cotemporary wishes to know what is meant by "Minerva coming full grown out of the head of Jove." It means that the goddess of wisdom has but few relatives on the female side.

Symptoms of Consumption.—It is stated that over one hundred pair of corsets were sold at a cheap store in Philadelphia during one day. The ladies of that city are determined the pressure shall not be confined to the gentlemen.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

The French Indemnity Gold.—There has been a good deal of inquiry among the claimants under the French Indemnity as to the fate of the gold *that was imported at their expense*, but which never came into their hands. The following extracts of letters from Reuben M. Whitney to John A. Willis, Esq. Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at Detroit, Michigan, throw some little light upon this subject:

JULY 8, 1836.

DEAR SIR: You will be informed by the Treasury Department that the Indian Department will have occasion, between this and the 1st of October, for from seven to eight hundred thousand dollars at Detroit; and Mr. Harris informed me yesterday that he should want from two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the amount in specie. To meet this, it has occurred to me that you will have to send abroad for specie. I have, therefore, thought proper to inform you *that gold, in almost any quantity, can be had at the Bank of America, at New York, which has been received from France, and is under the control of the Treasury Department;* and I would recommend that the two deposite banks at Detroit unite together and send to New York, and obtain TWO OR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, with which to meet the wants of the Indian Department. It will be GOOD POLICY for the banks to do so, as it will be aiding in carrying out one of the prominent measures of the Administration—that of circulating gold.

If you should conclude to adopt these suggestions, please inform me, and I will obtain such instructions as will enable you to obtain the gold without difficulty. Yours, truly,

R. M. WHITNEY.

JOHN A. WILLIS, Esq.

From same to same.—Extract from a letter, dated

JULY 26, 1836.

"DEAR SIR: * * * * There is about four million dollars arrived, and to arrive, of the French indemnity money, *which the Government wish to have distributed throughout the country; and it is expected that the deposite banks will lend their aid in doing it.*"

R. M. WHITNEY.

JOHN A. WILLIS, Esq.

It appears from these letters that it was never the intention of the Government to give the benefit of this gold to its real owners. It was imported at the *expense of the claimants*, to be circulated through the country in aid of the deposite banks, and to swell the *glory* of the Administration.

The mania for speculation in Western lands, we are led to infer from the annexed paragraph, must be pretty well over, at least in Michigan.

FROM THE DETROIT ADVERTISER, MAY 6.

We understand that some choice lots of land in this State have been sold recently at auction in this city for about one dollar an acre. There will be probably a good deal more disposed of in the same way. Emigrants should embrace such opportunities to purchase, as they may be enabled to obtain more valuable land than by purchasing of the Government.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Mississippi to his friend in the city of Washington.

"NATCHEZ, May 10, 1837.

"I was in a tight place on Monday night, the 8th inst., on board the steamer Ben Sherrod.—About ten miles above Fort Adams, on her way up, she took fire; the tiller rope burnt before the pilot could put her ashore. She had on board a full freight, and about 300 passengers in all, cabin and deck. Of the 28 ladies on board, only two are saved; and possibly there might be 50 persons in all who escaped, losing their *all*. I had been to New Orleans, raking and scraping, and had succeeded in getting a larger pile than was to my advantage in gold and silver, together with a little United States money. As soon as I saw that the boat would burn before she would land, I joined with others and threw over some of the cotton bales which lay convenient, and mounted one. Some joined me, but in passing the wheels they all washed off, and none succeeded in getting hold again. In passing the stern, a gentleman and his lady jumped over, endeavoring to share with me the cotton bale, and with much difficulty I succeeded in getting them hold of the end of the band ropes. A number of times, when we came in the whirls, the bale would turn; then he would beg of me to save his dear Laura for God's sake, which I did time after time, until I found myself so completely exhausted that I was obliged to drift with the bale, not having strength sufficient to get upon it. In one of those whirls, or sucks in the water, they both went off; the gentleman seemed to give up all hopes, and it was so dark that all I could do was to serve myself. I asked them where they were going; he replied to Baltimore. I do not know their names. When it was light enough to discern the shore I was quite near, and it was with great difficulty that I mustered courage to leave the bale, and trust getting on shore. I tried it, and succeeded. Just as I landed and crawled up the bank, a steamboat came in sight, drifting down, picking up all who had survived the last three or four hours."

A Noble Act.—Prior to the recent Presidential election, a bet of *ont thousand dollars* was made by John A. Bryan, Esq. and Colonel Gardiner, now deceased, upon the result of the election. The money was won by Mr. Bryan, and the payment of the sum fully secured by a check, endorsed by one of the wealthiest citizens of Columbus. A few days after the death of Colonel Gardiner, Mr. Bryan addressed a polite note to the widow of the deceased, enclosing the check, giving a brief history of the transaction, and begging her to accept the same. It was accepted, we have been informed, and the thanks of the family tendered to Mr. Bryan. This may well be called a noble act.—*Dayton Jour.*

The Exchange Hotel at New Orleans, just completed, it is supposed is the largest in the world—228 feet front by 196 deep, 6 stories high, with a dome and tower whose top is 118 feet from the ground. Has 550 rooms, and a dining hall 113 feet long; a superb marble statue of Washington has lately arrived from Italy, which will be placed in the centre of the colonnade, at the entrance of the grand saloon. It is estimated that the hotel will cost $350,000, and the furniture $120,000.

"Is not gaining a great victory the most glorious thing in the world?" observed a lady to the Duke of Wellington at the time of the occupation of Paris by the allies.—The Duke replied, "It is the greatest of all calamities except a defeat." A memorable saying, and worthy the greatest man of this or any other age.—*London Age.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Will Mr. Hale be good enough to publish the enclosed piece for the benefit of the young men who read the Observer.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Are you a young mechanic, merchant, physician, or lawyer, about to establish yourself in life? If you are wise, look to your own resources alone, and adopt all your measures accordingly. Honestly, suit your style of living to your income, having no regard whatever to the splendour that surrounds you in the establishments of your wealthier or perhaps poorer but infatuated neighbors. A few years of patient diligence and strict economy may afford you not only the comforts, but, should you ever have a taste for them, even the elegancies of life. While in the mean time, those that follow after vain persons—those butterflies that flitted around you with all the arrogance that usually attend the thoughtless votaries of fashion and pretenders to high life, will be stripped of their plumage, and left naked to a winter of wretchedness and despair. Adopt your plans as above advised, and go on in the majesty of virtuous diligence and perseverance, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left; give a deaf ear alike to the syren songs of pleasure and the scoffs and sneers of the licentious proud, who want the moral fortitude to emulate, and therefore affect to despise your virtue. I know, my young friend, this is a difficult task. You have to overcome some of the strongest feelings of your nature; and to subdue many inveterate prejudices, engendered by bad examples and injudicious education, and grown up with you into habits. But the prize is independence, which is surely worth an effort. Some of you may be the children of parents raised and educated under the smiles of fortune, and it may be in early youth imbibed from them, notions which some subsequent, afflicting dispensation makes it necessary you should discard. You cannot begin the work too early, nor prosecute it with too much vigour.—You must now resign your toys and your pageants. You who have been accustomed for the most trivial wants to call in a servant, must now do many things yourselves, and you should learn, what is more difficult than all—to think yourselves none the worse on that account. In a word discard all false pride, "Forsake the foolish and live; and go on in the way of understanding." And you can adopt no more certain road to that wisdom which exceeds all riches, than by an obedient perusal of the Scriptures.

CIGARS: When first used in the United States. It appears from the subjoined advertisement, copied from an old Boston newspaper, that Cigars first came into fashion here, in about the year 1769.

Brought from Havana, a box of Cigars, a very rare article. The best of tobacco rolled up to the size of a small finger, and of about five inches in length—for smoking. They are preferred by the Spanish Dons to the pipe. Those who wish to enjoy such a luxury, will please call and try them.

WM. STUCKTON.
October 16, 1769.

Mr. Rives of Virginia.—Rumor, according to the Richmond Whig, says that the Hon. Wm. C. Rives has written a letter recently to Martin Van Buren, informing him that he must alter his course, and disregard his pledge of "following in the footsteps" of the departed Chief, or he will find himself in a very short time in a small minority—that he must abandon the Gold Humbug and Treasury Order, or that *he*, the Hon., would be forced into the opposition.

We know not, says the Whig, what credit may be attached to this rumor, but of one thing there can be no mistake—that the little Senator was deeply cut by the contemptuous treatment which his bill received from the Executive, and that he is openmouthed in his condemnation of that treatment—and that some of his very near kin, and many of his intimate friends, are as violent as any Whigs in denouncing Benton, rebrobating the usurpation in reference to the Specie Circular, and otherwise cavilling at the wisdom of Van Buren and his cabinet advisers.

Hail Storm.—One of the most tremendous hail storms ever witnessed in this climate, passed through a small section of Franklin county, a few miles below Louisburg, on Friday evening last. The hail in the road, where it had been a little drifted, was three feet deep; and some fields were so washed by the rain, that it could not be discovered what had been planted in them. Scarcely any of the soil that had been loosened by the plough was left on the declivities.

Raleigh Star.

Florida.—Col. Charles Downing, of St. Augustine, has been elected Delegate to Congress, from the Territory of Florida.

The Tallahassee *Watchman*, of the 20th instant, says:—We are much gratified with the almost unanimous vote given by Middle and West Florida, in favor of a State Government, and are sorry that our eastern brethren so unanimously opposed the measure. It has, however, been carried, and we are glad to learn that the Governor intends calling a convention, to assemble in November next.

The Earthquake at Jerusalem.—A letter has been received in this city, dated the 13th Jan. last, giving the particulars of the reported Earthquake at Jerusalem, on the 1st of that month. The Minarets on Mount Olivet, and a part of the City walls were thrown down, but the damage was otherwise trifling, although the shock was very severe. The House in which the American Missionaries resided was shaken to the foundation, but escaped without injury to it or its inmates.

Currency.—The writer assisted five old veterans to receive their respective pensions; three each for $20, and two each for $26 66. Their credentials were undisputed and the order for the money was promptly issued upon the pet Girard Bank. They wished the *specie* change, but it was refused, and the Government pensions were to be received in *Bank Notes* only. Why should the Government then insist on specie payments *for postage* or debts due to it, when the like mode of payment is refused to those who established the independence of the country? Remarks on such transactions are unnecessary to all considerate and well wishers of the country?—*U. S. Gazette.*

ADVICE TO A YOUNG LADY AFTER HER MARRIAGE.

BY JUDGE HERTTELL, OF NEW YORK.

"You are now married; and, as is usual on such occasions, your friends and acquaintance will profess to wish you joy.—Many will do so as an act of common civility, feeling little or nothing of the sentiment which the words import. When, however, I express a solicitude for your welfare, I think I am entitled to the credit of meaning something more than the performance of an empty ceremony. But, when congratulating you, I know no better way of proving the sincerity of my professions, than by tendering you my advice as to some of the means I deem it necessary to be pursued in order to render your new situation a matter of real felicitation.

"Young people are very apt to think, if they think at all on the subject, that when they get married their cares are all scattered to the winds, and that their happiness is secured for life. So far from the truth is such a thought, that, when reality awakens them from the dream of uninterrupted bliss, they find their sorrows certainly doubled, and whether their joys are to be increased or not, depends mostly on themselves; and they will still find causes enough to interrupt their happiness, though each should do their best to prevent or counteract them.—One thing is certain, that the married state may be made more happy than the single life, or it may become a state of perfect wretchedness; and whether your present situation is to be better than that you exchanged for it, depends much, or mostly, on yourself. It is therefore a matter first in order, as well as the first in importance to you, that you should endeavor to ascertain the means best calculated to secure a continuance of that happiness which doubtless you expected to experience in the wedded life. On this subject I will endeavor to assist you.

"That you were happy during the period spent in courtship, you will not deny. That you were so, arose from the consciousness that you loved, and were beloved in return; and from the pleasing hope or moral certainty you would attain the object of your affections. The hope is realized, and that you are happy now you need no one to tell you. It is the reciprocated affections of your husband which make you happy—it is yours which make him so; hence, mutual affections constitute the source of connubial bliss: and it is equally true that the infelicity of the married state follows the loss of those affections. On the continuance of the affections, then, no less than on the choice of a husband, depends your happiness in the wedded life. The means to insure a continuance of those affections is the subject next in course for your consideration.

"So numerous are the instances in which married people have lost their affections for each other, that the unreflecting have hastily concluded that it is easier to acquire than retain them. If this be true, it goes to prove that you should be more assiduous to retain the affections of your husband, than you were to gain them. But it is not true to the extent which many believe. It is very unphilosophical to argue that like causes will not produce like effects, or that the effect will cease though the cause be continued. The truth most probably is, that, when the affections of married people become extinct, it is owing to their neglect to continue the causes by which *those affections were first elicited.* What man in his senses, if he knew the disposition of the lady he addressed, would fall in love with a sour, sulky, brawling, ill-natured woman? It is the opposite qualities which he sees, or thinks he sees, in the lady of his choice, of which he becomes enamoured. It is a countenance illuminated with smiles, eyes beaming with intelligence, a mouth flowing with sweetness and good nature—in short, a deportment indicative of modesty, mildness, and benignity, to which he pays the homage of his heart. If such were the causes, by which were quickened the tenderness of the lover, rely on it that nothing short of those will insure the affections of the husband; for when the causes subside, the effects must necessarily cease, and then misery and wretchedness will become the inmates of your household.

"More of the happiness of married people is involved in their conduct during the first year, than in any succeeding period of their connubial associations. There are probably but few instances where persons newly married do not discover, and that too in an early period of their matrimonial relation, each in the other, some trait of character which had before escaped their observation—and much, very much, of the felicity of their lives depends on the course they may pursue on those occasions. Should the newly discovered faults or follies of the husband appear to be such as to preclude the hope of their being corrected, however unpleasant the task, the wife's easiest course will be to endeavor to accommodate herself to them. If she cannot bring her circumstances to her mind, the alternative is to bring her mind to her circumstances.—Custom and habit tend to lessen the effect of evils which cannot be destroyed; and common prudence will induce her to conceal from her husband the knowledge of those faults of his which she cannot expect to obviate, because it will not *increase* his affections for her, should he think that hers for him are in the wane. If a woman would correct the faults or follies of her husband, she should reflect that she can only do it by means of her influence over him—that she has, in general, no other influence than that which arises from his affections for her—that the continuance of these depends on the continuance of the causes by which they first were kindled: and you may rest assured, that whatever female patience, mildness, good humor, and tender affection cannot accomplish with a husband, frowns, sulks, sharp reproofs, and ill-natured reproaches can never achieve. By the former he may be soothed and softened into complaisance, and willingly led to abandon a foible or a fault; but the latter will inevitably tend to sour his mind, to curdle all the milk of human kindness in his bosom, warm his resentment, excite his opposition, and confirm him in error.

"My acquaintance with your husband has induced me to believe that his whole heart and soul accompany his affections and aversions; and that it depends much or mostly on the exercise of your prudence and discretion whether he will be to you a kind and tender husband, or an unpleasant and uninteresting associate.

"Perhaps you are now about to ask, if the wife must make *all* and the husband *no sacrifice* to promote connubial concord and domestic peace? I mean no such thing—on the contrary, so much depends on your mutual endeavors, that, without the husband's, the wife's cannot succeed. But the path I have pointed out for you to take is the surest, nay, *the only one* to be pursued to produce or continue in him the disposition to a corresponding course of measures. Can that be called a sacrifice which promotes a domestic bliss? As well may he be said to sacrifice his money who gives it for a larger sum.

"You will be disappointed if you expect your husband's face always to be the sporting place of smiles and graces, or his mind at all times attuned to the soft melody of harmonious strains.

'As well expect eternal sunshine, cloudless skies,
As men forever temperate, calm, and wise.'

Sickness, disappointment, and perplexity in his business and a thousand nameless causes, cannot but sometimes operate to disturb his mind, depress his spirits, and becloud his visage; producing perhaps unusual taciturnity, or a strain of language not remarkable for its mellifluent cadences. This is not the occasion on which he is to be met with a corresponding deportment, on the part of his wife. It is rather the time when the exercise of all her philosophy is indispensable; a time when her temper is to be tried, her heart probed, and her affections put to the test; the time when, by her kind, soft, and sympathizing language, and a countenance and conduct bearing testimony to its sincerity, he has to be comforted at least with the reflection that he has a friend in adversity as well as in prosperity—a partner in his sorrows as in his joys. I may possibly be singular in the opinion, but I could never entertain the fullest confidence even in the *virtue* of that female whose sympathies could not be excited by the sorrows of others; and surely a wife can never appear so interesting and amiable in the eyes of her husband, as when he sees her melting with kindness to him, and sorrowing for his sorrows. In short, it should be the object of your unremitted attention to make him feel that his home is a place of refuge from his cares, a sanctuary from the frowns of adverse fortune, and he will seek it as naturally as he would desire his own felicity. But, when a husband ceases to regard his home as the happiest place on earth, he will shun it as he would fly his troubles; and, as it often happens, will take the road to ruin, and seek, at the alehouse, the gambling table, or more indecent places, a refuge from domestic broils, the consequences of which, though often seen, are too disgusting for detail.

It could not be deemed a compliment to your husband's taste to suppose he will be entirely indifferent to your dress, or pleased to see you careless in this respect, either at home or abroad. Those wives have not reflected much who think a slip-shod slattern hazards nothing of her husband's good opinion; or that the lack of neatness in domestic dress is not a certain indication of her indolence and the disordered aspect of her habitation. If your husband loves you, he could not but feel somewhat of disappointment, should the personal appearance of his *wife* be much inferior to the *girl* he courted, or to the generality of females with whom you may happen to associate. He cannot but make comparisons, and it should be your care that they should not result in your disadvantage.

Extravagance in dress should also be avoided, as ill calculated to increase the respectability of a married lady; and it sometimes occasions surmises nowise creditable to the female character. Indeed, you ought, by consulting your husband's wishes in this respect, to leave him not a doubt that your dress is fashioned to meet his approbation, more than to attract the gaze or gain the admiration of any and every other person. It may be thought, perhaps, by some, that the dress of the wife is, to the husband, a matter of very trifling consequence; but rely upon it, the effect of disregarding his opinion on this subject is not always wholly unimportant.

"You have doubtless seen and heard enough to know, that nothing short of crime more impairs the respectability of a married lady, than often being seen at public places unattended by her husband. Should yours have no desire to be thronged with company at home, nor disposition to seek it abroad; or should you unfortunately aspire to live in a style inconsistent with his feelings or resources, I have already said enough to show you that no action of yours, savouring of opposition—no look soured with disappointment, nor expression tinctured with reproach, will dispose him the more to gratify your wishes. That such means cannot succeed with a man of sense and spirit, is as obvious as the indiscretion through which they are adopted.

"Abrupt contradiction of any one, though sometimes the effect of an unguarded moment, is generally regarded as a sure indication of low vulgar breeding, but such conduct in a wife towards a husband seldom fails to render him ridiculous, and her contemptible in the estimation of all who may happen to witness such an instance of her folly and imprudence. Much of the respectability of the wife is reflected from the husband; and when she, by her indiscretion, lessens his, she is sure to sink her own in public estimation.

"To conclude: I have voluntarily, and perhaps officiously, offered you my counsel, and the best my judgment can afford. My motive is good; but it depends on yourself, whether or not it will be useful to you. But keep this letter by you, and if, at the end of three or four years, you shall think yourself not benefitted by its contents, you have my assent to burn it.

"That the blessings of health, peace, and prosperity may attend you through life, is the sincere wish and earnest hope of your friend."

Commodore A. S. Wadsworth has been appointed by the President of the United States a member of the Board of Commissioners for the Navy, in place of Commodore Rodgers, resigned.

Nat. Intelligencer.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

CONDENSED FROM THE LAST REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

American Commerce and Navigation.—The total value of imports into the United States from foreign ports, for the year ending 1836, was $189,980,035. The value of Domestic produce amounted to $106,916,680—Foreign produce to $21,746,360; making a total of $128,663,040. The amount of American tonnage which entered the United States, for the same year, was 1,225,384 tons; Clearances from the U. S., 1,315,523. The amount of Foreign tonnage which entered the same year was 680,213 tons; Foreign tonnage cleared from the United States, 694.721 tons.

American and Foreign Vessels—The number of American vessels which entered into the districts of the United States, for the year ending 30th September, 1836, were 6,103, Foreign vessels, 4,121. Tons of American shipping, 1,255,384; Foreign, 680,213. The number of men employed in the American ships was 61,280; number of boys, 2.609. The Foreign ships, 30,996 men, and 989 boys. The total number of American and Foreign ships was 10,224. Total number of tons, 1,935,597. Total number of men, 92.276; of boys, 3,598. We have condensed these items from the last Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Shipping in the United States.—The following is the number and class of vessels built in the United States, for the year ending 30th September, 1836:—93 ships, 65 brigs, 444 schooners, 164 sloops, 124 steam boats—Total, 890 vessels. Number of tons, 113.627 49-95ths.

Imported and exported Goods, for One Year, up to Sept. 30, 1836.—The imports consisted of 13,400,881 dollars worth of gold and silver bullion and coin; $6,633,053 of teas, $20,331,896 of silk manufactures, $3,171,023, of silk and worsted, and $8,271,813 of linen, and $806,370 of wool not over eight cents per pound; woollen cloths and cassimeres $8,926.382, printed and colored cotton goods $12,192,980, white do. $2,766,787, silk goods from China $2,721,180, earthen and stone wares $2,424,514, indigo $1,113,577, wool exceeding 8 cents per pound $463,756, molasses $4,077,312, wines of all kinds $4,332,034, brown sugar $11,623,699, white do. $890,805, cigars $1,058,857, bar iron 4,023.042, books $259,381, black bottles $259,554.

The exports of gold and silver bullion, specie and coins were $3,167,733, teas $869,164, coffee $1,985,176, printed and colored cottons 1,975,156, white do. $666,871, brown sugar $2,423,421, white do. $378,318. Of produce of the fisheries $2.666,058, of the forest $3,361,740; of pork $1,383,344, beef $699,116, flour $3,572,599, rice $2,548,750, tobacco $10,058,640, cotton $71,284,925, soap and candles $478,310, boots and shoes $133,471, household furniture $214.046, hats $244,012, cotton piece goods, printed and coloured $256,625, white $1,950,765, gold and silver coin 845,738 dollars.

Amount and Character of Goods exported from the United States, from October 1835 to September 1836. The following gives a summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth produce and manufacture of the United States, for the above mentioned time:

Productions	of the Sea, valued at	$2,665,058
do	of the Forest,	5,391,740
do	of Agriculture,	91,625,924
do	of Manufactures,	2,813,602
Sundry productions,		4,447,504
Making a total of		$106,966,680

Beware of Barbers.—We deem it our duty to caution the Public against the mischievous tricks of the barbers. They have lately, in numerous instances, mutilated and disfigured the hair of divers individuals, by shaving it close to the skin on the back part of the head; while, the better to conceal the outrage, it is left in great profusion on the anterior part of the cranium. Those whom we have observed seem to be entirely unconscious of the grotesque figure they cut, perhaps ignorant of the depredations which had been made upon their locks. We have noticed some of them, thus disfigured, sitting gravely in church, where, we suppose, the audience were restrained from tittering by the solemnity of the place, and their regard for good manners. We might not have thought it necessary to call attention to the subject thus publicly, if the only effect of this freak of the barbers was to make men and boys appear ridiculous; but we have had occasion to know that it is very injurious, having had the misfortune to be thus slily clipped, before we were aware of the aggression, by which means we took cold, and had the rheumatism.

The extent to which the barbers have proceeded in these wicked capers is almost incredible. We have seen some young men, or boys, with large bunches of long hair hanging down before their ears, and looking, for all the world, like pie-bald billy-goats, dressed up in frock coats, and standing up on their hind legs, and might be mistaken for goats, if they did not generally carry little switches, such as it is well known a hoofed animal could not hold. We advise all frequenters of barber shops to be on their guard against impositions of this sort, and in all cases to hold the aggressor to a strict account.

Kennebec Journal.

Capture of Slave Ships.—From December, 1834, to July, 1836, (eighteen months,) a single British cruizer (the brigantine Buzzard, Lieut. Campbell) captured ten slave vessels, containing 3,460 Africans. The whole were under the Spanish colors with the exception of two. The amount of prize-money is so considerable as to afford the sum of 500*l.* to the common seamen belonging to the brigantine.

Census of Boston.—By a census, just completed, we learn that the population of Boston is 80,823—being an increase since 1830 of 19,431, or about 32 per cent.

Gen. Jackson.—The stories of the Ex-President's losses and "failing circumstances," are positively contradicted by the Globe.

The "Far West."—The Pennsylvania Gazette says that the term used so commonly, "the far west," means about half a mile this side of sundown.

Affairs with Mexico.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

It is about a fortnight, if we remember right, since the intelligence of the capture of a Mexican brig of war, by the United States sloop of war Natchez, was received in New York; and a great desire has been naturally felt to know how this act was looked upon at Washington, and to what extent it would be sustained by the government. In France or England a semi-official statement would have appeared immediately, in the ministerial paper, on the occurrence of an event so likely to be followed by important consequences, in order that the people, and especially the merchants, might have some guide by which to shape their transactions of business in the quarter where these consequences might be expected; but it is the policy of our government to annoy and injure the merchants by every means within its power—by active measures, where they can be employed, and where they cannot, by withholding all information that could be used to advantage. Until yesterday a studious silence has been maintained by the Globe, in relation to the affair of the Natchez; and even the tardy information vouchsafed by our estimable rulers, is of a nature rather to perplex than to enlighten. We quote from the official paper of yesterday, all that is said upon the subject. It will be seen that the course pursued by the commander of the Natchez is neither condemned nor vindicated; and no intimation is given by which we may guess at the nature of the orders given to him, or to the commodore on the station, if any have been given at all. The only judgment we can form is that Capt. Mervine has "taken the responsibility," and that he is expected to go on taking it.

From the Globe.

The reports in the newspapers, with regard to the release of the Mexican vessel Urrea, by Commodore Dallas, we had no doubt were unfounded, as they have proved to be. He holds that vessel subject to the orders of the Executive. As she was captured by way of reprisal, it is presumed she will be restored to the Mexican government. Outrageous as the conduct of the Mexican fleet has been, in making, indiscriminately, prizes of all American vessels bound to Texas, there is no authority for the very effective, and, under the circumstances, excusable remedy, applied by the Natchez.

The American vessel Champion, carried into Matamoras with a cargo worth from $50,000 to $100,000, has been condemned as a lawful prize by the Mexican authorities, for being on a voyage to the blockaded ports of Texas. The Julius Cæsar will probably share the same fate, and all other American vessels captured by the Mexicans. A messenger is on his way to made demand for redress, in these and all the other cases of outrage upon the U. States by Mexico.

Hopes are entertained that the good sense of the new President will dictate the answer to this demand, and that prompt justice will render any action of Congress at the session of September unnecessary. Should these hopes be disappointed, the early meeting of Congress will be fortunate for those of our fellow-citizens who are engaged in commerce in the Gulf of Mexico.

The New Orleans *True American* of the 23d instant says:—"Commodore DALLAS has taken the thing in hand. We heard from Pensacola yesterday, that he had sailed for the coast of Mexico with four sloops and a schooner of war, to demand the release of the lately captured American vessels, and reparation done our commerce. We do earnestly hope that the Commodore will not leave one of the Mexican vessels of war to tell the tale, if his demands be not complied with. The bragging Dons have had their way long enough."

New Orleans, May 29.

The schooner Mechanic which arrived last evening from Matamoras, brings a verbal report, that an order had been received at Matamoras on the 16th inst., from the city of Mexico, ordering the release of the Americans, who belonged to the schrs. Julius Cæsar and Champion, imprisoned by the Mexican Authorities at Matamoras, and condemned as pirates.—*Bulletin.*

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.

We copy the following paragraph from a slip from the office of the Mobile Commercial Register, received by last night's Express Mail:

"The New Orleans Picayune of yesterday morning, received to-day about noon, in anticipation of the mail, announces the receipt of intelligence from Vera Cruz, of the arrest of Santa Anna, by the orders of Bustamente, to be conveyed to the city of Mexico for trial, and probable execution, on the charge of mismanagement of the war in Texas.—He was seized by a party of Cavalry, on the 7th inst.

Mexico, April 26.

A revolution broke out in St. Louis Potosi about two weeks since, which I hear is daily becoming more formidable by new recruits. They have robbed a conductor from the mines of ——, bound to Tampico, of a large quantity of plate and money. Government have ordered troops from several points to march against St. Louis, and it is said the troops from Matamoras are ordered back. That wily demon, the Napoleon of San Jacinto, is no doubt at the bottom of all this, although his person is snug at Manga de Clavo. You can have no idea of the execration cherished by all except his own holy clan against that devil in human shape.

It is very warm here, and sickly. The dry weather continues—business is completely paralyzed—daily assassinations and robberies, as usual.

It may be of use to distant readers to state that, in this city, Specie is at a premium of about ten per cent. over District Bank Notes; that Bank Notes of the South and West, even of South Carolina Banks, are at a discount of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. in comparison with District Bank paper—that is, from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. below Specie. We know that this is monstrous, and deplorable, the paper of those Banks being as good as that of any Banks in the Union. But such is the catastrophe of "the Experiment." The paper of our Banks is, we suppose, depreciated, in a correspondent degree, in remote parts of the country. There is, in fact, *no* circulating medium.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Indian War.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

From a passenger arrived in the steam boat *John Stoney*, yesterday, which left Black Creek on Monday last, we learn that intelligence had been received there, that an expedition under Lieut. R. H. Peyton, of the Army, had been undertaken from Lake Munroe to the upper part of St. John's river—that Lieut. Peyton had discovered a large Lake, heretofore unknown to the whites—that the Indians were cultivating large fields of Corn—that twelve negroes, (the property of Col. Rees,) having discovered the camp of Col. P. had come in and given themselves up. The negroes state, that the Indians did not intend to emigrate, but would re-commence hostilities in a few weeks; and that Powell, (who has been represented to the contrary by all the Indians who have come into Gen. Jesup's camp) is a man without influence among his people. We understand that the fact is otherwise, and Powell is a Chief of much influence with his tribe.

Charleston Mercury.

SAVANNAH, June 1.

Latest from Florida—More Murders.—A letter received in this city by the John Stoney, from Garey's Ferry, says that on Monday last some teamsters arrived at that place and report that a baggage train returning from Fort Mellon to Tampa Bay, had been attacked by a body of Indians, and the wagon master, (one of the late South Carolina militia) was killed, with two teamsters, and some inhabitants in the neighborhood, who had returned to their plantations, supposing the war was at an end.

Fort Dade, May 8, 1837.

"You must have already heard that all the Micasukies with their Chiefs, Powell and Sam Jones, Philip's Tribe, including himself, sons and Co-a-ha-jo, together with the main body of the Seminole nation under Ho-la-too-chee, the nephew and kin of Micanopy, are assembled at Fort Melon, and by this are on their march in one body for Tampa.—Major Gardner writes that there was 2,500 capable of bearing arms, and a proportionate number of women and children. This gives the Indians one thousand more warriors than the highest estimate ever made. Major G. however vouches for the fact. There are now lying at Tampa twenty-three or four transport vessels, and some of which are steamers of a large class; so that the emigration will not be delayed after the arrival of Indians.—Their messengers say that they wish to embark as soon as possible, which I believe to be a fact. My decided impression is, that they will be off by the first of June, or within ten days after."

The following amusing anecdote is extracted from a forcible article of the New York Evening Post, designed to arrest the late prevalent rage for speculation:

A traveller, once, in the West, on setting out early one morning from the place where he had passed the night, consulted his map of the country, and finding that a very considerable town, called Venice or Verona, or Vienna, or by the name of some other European city beginning with a V., occupied a point on his road but some 12 or 15 miles off, concluded to journey as far as that place before breakfast. Another equally extensive town, bearing a sounding name, was laid down at a convenient distance for his afternoon stage; and there he proposed halting for the night. He continued to travel at a good round pace until the sun had attained a great height in the heavens, and until he computed that he had accomplished more than twice or thrice the distance which he proposed to himself in the outset. His stomach had long since warned him that it was time to halt, and his horse gave indications which plainly showed that he was of the same opinion. Still he saw no town before him, even of the humblest kind, much less such a magnificent one as his map had prepared him to look for. At length, meeting a solitary woodchopper emerging from the forest, he accosted him, and inquired how far it was to Vienna. "Vienna!" exclaimed the man; "why, you passed it five and twenty miles back. Did you notice a stick of hewn timber and a blazed tree beside the road? That was Vienna." The dismayed traveller then inquired how far it was to the other place, at which he designed passing the night. "Why, you are right on that place now," returned the man; "it begins just the other side of yon ravine, and runs down to a clump of girdled trees which you will see about a mile farther on the road." "And are there no houses built?" faltered out the traveller. "Oh, no houses whatsomever," returned the woodsman; "they hewed and hauled the logs for a blacksmith's shop, but, *before they raised it, the town lots were all disposed of in the Eastern States;* and every thing has been left just as you now see it ever since."

From "The Cold Water Man," a temperance paper published at Natchez:

Advantage of total abstinence to laboring men.—1. They have a better appetite, and partake of their food with a keener relish, and it is more nourishing to them than when they drink rum.

2. They possess much greater vigor and activity, both of body and mind.

3. They perform the same labor with much greater ease, and are, in a greater measure, free from the lassitude and fatigue common to rum-drinkers.

4. They have greater wages, and lay up a larger portion of what they earn.

5. Their example will be useful to those around them

Cause of Military Punishment.—When the Duke of Wellington was examined before the commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject of military punishments, he gave the following pithy answer to a question on military drunkenness. Lord Wharncliffe inquired, "Is drunkenness the parent of crime generally in the British army, in your opinion?" The answer of the great captain was given in a single word: It was "*Invariably.*" Comment is here unnecessary.

Emigration—During eight months, in the year 1836, from April 1, to December 1, more than 55.000 emigrants arrived at the port of New York. It is estimated that the average arrival on our shores is more than 10,000 per month, throughout the year. Every additional facility for crossing the Atlantic, will be likely to increase the number; and no one can tell how great and numerous the arrivals from the old world will be, when steam-ships shall connect it with the new.

It is said that there are 30,000 Germans in the city of New York. In Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, the proportion is much greater. The Irish, Swiss, and French, especially in the valley of the West, swell the aggregate of our foreign population to a vast amount.

Specie Payments.—We were this day shewn a cash check, drawn payable to bearer, by the Government agent in this city, in payment of a Pension. It had just returned from the Custom House, where it had been offered in payment of duties and REFUSED!! The Law we believe reads thus—"all dues *to* the Government shall be paid in specie—all checks *by* the Government shall be paid or not, according to circumstances."—*Charleston Mercury.*

FOREIGN.

New York, Saturday

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Pennsylvania, Capt we have received London papers April, and Liverpool of the 25th day of sailing. The news is of and has been looked for with anxiety. Hundreds of persons about the printing offices as soon ter bags reached the city, and has had, and will have, a good the business of the city.

ENGLAND.

The latest advices from New of the 3d, when the failure of was known to be complete, and followed by that of heavy houses Orleans; but the crisis in New the country generally, had not reached by a long distance. We look forward. It will be seen S. Bank bonds issued for remit in high credit at Liverpool, and would be the effect in London.

ENGLAND—THE MONEY M

Money was more abundant Bonds of the U. S. Bank were be readily discounted. Sales of shares at £23.

Cotton ¼d. per lb. higher.

The intelligence which the 8th and 16th carry out, would shade over their cheerfulness.

The London Morning Herald says that—The greatest anxiety to prevail in the commercial cir nected with the trade to the Uni and the commercial advices rece packet of the 24th ultimo, have to relieve that feeling. The m those advices were fully detai journal this morning, and they corroborated by the private let were received by that packet. ever, this evening, an express at the North and South Amer House, announcing the arrival pheus, at Liverpool, which sailed York on the 1st instant, and it ly be imagined that no small deg iety prevailed some time to ascer ture of the commercial intelligen by her. No commercial letters have been received here, but it is that since the sailing of the pac 24th ultimo, several failures place in New York, New Orleans cities. It is estimated that the failures in the United States has amounted to 20,000,000 of dolla actual state of affairs, on the o the Atlantic, cannot be rightly until the nature of the commer pondence, brought by this packet successors, transpires.

The state of commercial cre city has not retrograded to day; are symptoms of greater confidence we trust, will daily increase; and that the cautious conduct and arrangements of some of the houses, have tended much to the improvement in the commercial market. There cannot, however doubt but that eventually the st affairs of American merchants the wholesome effect of destroy of the overwhelming monopolies tion with the trade, not only of States, but also, with British No ca. As we stated some few days apprehended that the opening of to China and the East *Indies*, w been so freely entered into by the cans, is likely to create disasters er than those which have alre place. A very considerable per must therefore elapse ere the trad this country and the U. States solved into a healthy condition.

The accounts from the manu districts are any thing but favora interruption of our trade with A pears already to be seriously fe letters state that thousands of p been thrown out of work, and the result of an artificial system upon the tender mercies of the laws.

An announcement was made noon, of the failure of a large m ing concern; but we understand payments of the firm will be sumed.

Mr. Cass, Minister Plenipoten the United States at the Court eries, had arrived at Marseilles of twelve persons, where he wa merican vessel from Port Mahon him to Constantinople. The ob journey is again stated to be to the Porte the cession of a port the Mediterranean.

There is nothing in the Frenc to induce the belief that the s distress existing in France was One failure in Lyons announced papers was for a sum of betwee and 800,000 Francs.

Many holders have been induced a portion of their cotton from the the idea that the embarrassments merica will interrupt the imports of *Liverpool, Tuesday*

COTTON MARKET.—There was a lar Saturday, and the sales reached 5,00 treme prices of Friday. Yesterday 4,0 sold at higher rates than were obtained included in these are 450 Maranhams, 9d; 30 Egypts 9¼d to 10d, and 100 S 4¾d per lb.

New York

The Havre, London, and Liver et ships of the 1st sailed this mo rying out with them, as was to be a large quantity of specie. How cannot tell. The Custom-house say $145,455. Probably the s much larger, and I should not be were the truth known, to learn amount taken by the three ships million, instead $150,000.

A Question for the Financiers ington.—If the Domestic Exchan country ruled at 3-4 per cent. amount of specie in it was less th millions, and the rates of exchange to 5 to 7 per cent. when the speci creased to eighty millions, what rates of exchange when "gold o becomes universal, as promised close of the present Administrat

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER

BANK OF THE STATE.

...we announced the fact of the stoppage of Specie Payments by the Bank of the ...orth Carolina, we hazarded the assertion that it was as solvent an Institution ...the Union. The subjoined Exhibits of the condition of the Bank, (which were ...in the recent Address to the Stockholders,) and which are to be relied on with ..., show that the language used, on the occasion referred to, was not too strong. ...t Exhibit shews the situation of the Bank, when its accounts were balanced at ...of the half year ending Nov. 26, 1836—the second, its condition at the close of ...ear ending on the 20th ult.

...nks in the Union, we presume, can exhibit *so large* an excess of means, beyond ...es to creditors or Stockholders. It will be seen that, in November last, the ...in ACTUAL COIN in its vaults (not Northern Funds, but the *real grit*, as Jack ...ays,) within a mere trifle of one-half of its Capital; and that it has paid *in Spe-* ...that day, up to the 20th of May, 1837, upwards of 250,000 Dollars.

...n that, since Specie Payments have been suspended, the Bank has received ...btors nearly $20,000 in Specie—making the amount, *now on hand*, upwards ...00—with the certainty, of a respectable increase of that amount from the same

...F THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—*November* 26, 1836.

...discounted,	3,130,344 90	Capital Stock, - -	1,500.000 00
...hange,	848,501 33	Treasurer of the United States,	676,925 50
	3,988,846 23	Treas'r of U. States, for P. O. Dep.	3,410 61
...e, - - -	34,346 98	Pension Office, - -	46,871 56
...Banks out of the State,	84,672 75	Public Treasurer of N. Carolina,	25,643 68
...ther Banks on hand,	75,961 00	Due banks *out* of the state 70,845 43	
- - -	747,650 41	Due banks *in* the State, 113,787 44	
...unadjusted, and Bills and ...ecks in transitu, -	59,016 66		184.632 87
		Notes in circulation, -	2,080.925 00
		Dividends unpaid, -	3,183 00
		Deposites by individuals, - -	316,430 65
		General Profit and Loss, being Nett Profits undivided, - -	152,471 18
DOLLARS	4.990.494 05	DOLLARS	4,990,494 05

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

...OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—*May* 20, 1837.

...discounted,	2,790,161 68	Capital Stock, - - -	1,500,000 00
...hange,	672,034 13	Treasurer of United States, -	536,328 12
	3,462,195 81	Treas'r U States, for P. O. Dep.	9,005 56
..., - -	35,311 13	Pension Office, - - -	22,656 71
...Banks out of the State,	71,307 57	Public Treasurer of N. Carolina,	20,913 33
...her Banks on hand,	80,053 00	Due banks *out* of the State, 17,617 92	
- -	492,197 89	Due banks *in* the State, of which sum $117,387 47 is due the State Bank of North Carolina, 126,089 12	
...unadjusted, and Bills and ...cks in transitu,	22,300 77		143,707 04
		Notes in circulation, - -	1,451,610 00
		Dividends unpaid, - -	4,312 00
		Deposites to individuals, -	300,612 24
		Profit and Loss, being Nett Profit remaining after the payment of a Dividend of 4 per cent. equal to $60,000, paid 1st January, 1837, - - - -	174,321 17
DOLLARS	4,163,366 17	DOLLARS	4,163,366 17

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

...W YORK CITY NEWS.

Monday, May 29.

...an to-day presented a Government ...of the Banks, and was told in Washing- ...received it, that it would be paid in ...ordingly demanded it, but was all but ...He was compelled, by his necessities, ...y bills.

...the United States Bank are no longer ...r banks in desposite, the consequence ...re one per cent. discount in the street. ...ed that the bills which have always ...nt throughout the country, would have ...be received by all the banks, but it ...wise. It would be a great public con- ...rrangements could be made by the Uni- ...ank for their redumption in this city. ...ey are at par in New York, they will ...any part of the Union, and no longer. ...an who had claims on the Government, ...s at our office to-day, informs us that ...ent were ten times more bankrupt than ...al. As for paying a dollar in specie ...tor, it was utterly out of their power. ...not draw on a single deposite bank in ...where their warrants would be paid in ...t many of the points where they owed ...could not place funds at all.

WEDNESDAY, P. M.

...y market is in a very unsettled state. ...eral suspension by the banks, there ...concert of action. Some of the banks ...rse of great liberality, while others ...an opposite extreme. Several are ...their customers and getting in all their ...at when they have *got in all*, they may ...ying specie. The public have been ...d confiding, and have willingly sus- ...banks in the step they have been forced ...it has been with the expectation that ..., would do all in ther power to relieve ...community.

...ern Banks are withdrawing their large ...utting afloat an equal amount, but ...ased the number of small bills. In- ...ole circulation under five dollars is in ...d paper.

...nsing individual has started an Express ..., which is carried on by a Special ... The arrangement has been com- ...ent into operation to-day. The de- ...ers was very great. The public ...plan in a generous manner.

...t due from Liverpool, is looked for ...erest. It is expected that she will ...a very large amount of protested

...rumor in the city, that the U. States ...partment anticipating the debt due ...nt in September next, by the U. S. ...vernment stock in the old Bank, has ...advance of $400,000, to be trans- ...ferent cities of the Union, for the ...nabling the Secretary to meet the ...ruing under the Navy Pension Fund. ...om *such* a source of *such* a favor, and ...vance, creates not a little surprise ...ion.

..., Del., is issuing small notes of five ...wards. The Messrs. Cohens, of ...ve up to the present time redeemed ...n specie. The Chesapeake Bank, ... Baltimore Transcript, is making an ...in the resumption of specie pay-

THURSDAY, P. M.

...magne, packet, arrived on the East ...Island yesterday. One of the pas- ...d at New London, and reached the ...ing. No Letter Bag brought on.— ...Havre on the 18th of April. She ...er dates from Paris. The state of ...ce was very much depressed, nearly ...ion of American produce falling.— ...factures very low. There had been ...m America owing to the prevailing ... The Pennsylvania, packet ship, ...becalmed near the Charlemagne.— ...il from Havre on the 24th of April. ...anticipate disastrous news by her,

...failures that took place here from ...il, to the 10th May, consequently ... known in England till about the ... The packets of the 16th and 24th ...n they arrive, will tell us the whole

...n Bank paper is here 10 a 12 ...count; Cheraw, 15 a 18 do., and ...at that.

...ration of the wisdom of the Cur- *...ency.*—A gentleman (a director ...e Vermont banks) arrived in New ...turday morning with 14,000 dol- ...ll notes of the Bank of Benning- ...he readily disposed of at two ... per cent. premium for city mo- ...he invested in notes of the New ...anks at two per cent. discount, ...turday afternoon took the boat for Boston, and at ten Monday morning de- posited the amount in old Suffolk, at a profit of about $630. A pretty good operation for four days.—*Star.*

The Auburn paper states that four hun- dred persons, mostly mechanics and labor- ers, were out of employ in that village. A sad comment upon the pressure of the times.

We mentioned yesterday that the Detroit banks had su-pended. By the laws of Michi- gan, all the banks have power to suspend payment of specie for sixty days, after which, should it not be resumed, their charters are forfeited. Gov. Mason has issued a procla- mation, convening the legislature for the purpose of modifying this law. If letter writers are to be believed, Detroit is possess- ed of more than its share of the precious metals. A letter in one of the morning pa- pers states that the office of the Grand River Land District alone has deposited $81,000 in gold and silver for the month of April, ordinarily the dullest month in the year.

The Schenectady Cabinet states that a Van Buren member of Congress elect, from the State of New York, has asserted, that a meeting of the Van Buren members from that State will be held previous to the open- ing of Congress, for the purpose of advising Mr. Van Buren to recommend the speedy passage of an act for a new National Bank; that, if he does not, and persists in carrying out the gold humbug, he will find them in the ranks of the Opposition! On this sub- ject the Schenectady paper may or may not be correctly informed. We should, for our part, doubt, if any such defection from "the party" be meditated as is stated, whether it would be likely to be notified in advance in the newspapers. We should doubt, further, whether any thing would be accomplished towards the establishment of a new National Bank by reducing the Administration party in Congress into a minority. If such a Bank be ever established, it will be with the con- currence of the Executive administration.

National Intelligencer.

The Globe says "the Whigs found their hopes on unsettling the government—de- stroying the currency—and creating the uni- versal discontent." Never, then, since the days of "Adam's fall," were hopes better founded—for the government has done the work exectly to their hands.—*N. Y. Com.*

Newark.—Newark, owing to the sus- pension of the manufactories of the place and consequent discharge of a great number of workmen, is among the most melancholy, suffering towns. The Newark Eagle says that the difficulties experienced for the want of money and the means of living are making sad havoc with the morals of men. But a short time since an ox was slain and one half carried off—since then a cow has been served in the same manner—still more re- cently a calf, only three days old, was stolen from its mother, and a field of po- tatoes just planted have been dug up and carried off." The evils brought upon the community by the maladministration in power thus affect the morals of the commu- nity and are a cause of crime. Industry has been paralyzed, and idleness is a con- sequence. Idleness begets crime, and thus we see men stealing the bread which is to feed them and their families.

Rebellion!—The indications of clear, o- pen, manifest, up-and-down rebellion in the Jackson-Van Buren camp, are too une- quivocal to be mistaken. Dutchess county is in arms against the legislative quackery of this state, in regard to the currency.— N. P. Tallmadge, U. S. Senator, General Maison, of the State Senate, J. Van Ben- thuysen, Post Master in Poughkeepsie, and a host of others of "*the* party," and not of the party, have published a notice for a general meeting, to take measures to pro- cure a repeal of the law forbidding the banks to issue small bills. The "experiments" are all in a fair way of universal execration, as well as explosion.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1837.

Cotton.—There had been a dead calm in our cotton market, for a week or two, until last week, when about 50 bales were dispose- ed of for the use of two of the Factories in the interior, at 8 to 8¼ cents. There is no demand for the article to ship, or for any o- ther purpose, except for home consumption. When the numerous Factories now in pro- gress of erection shall be in successful ope- ration, their influence on the price of the raw material grown in the State, will be very considerable.

Our Banks.—There is perhaps at the present time, no subject more interesting, and in which all are more deeply concerned, than the course which the Banks in this State are called on to pursue.

While on the one hand a proper regard to their interests may require the diminution of their issues, and consequently a contraction of accommodation to their dealers, on the o- ther the welfare of the community calls loud- ly for a liberal and enlightened policy, the evidence of a determination to sustain the sound and honest portion of that community on whom they must at last depend. Destroy the community by forcing honest men to wind up, and where are the Banks? Extend some accommodations, give those who are entitled to it, some means at least to keep their business along, until this storm passes off, and we shall have the satisfaction of finding things in a state to resume again the usual course of profitable business.

No Banks in this country are in a better condition than the Banks in North Carolina; no State in the Union more likely to escape the awful consequences of misrule, than herself, if her citizens, those particularly who have the guidance of her Banks, and direct her affairs, are true to themselves and the welfare of the people at large.

There has been no spirit of speculation in North Carolina spreading wide among the people; no bursting of bubbles; no extrava- gant schemes afloat. Many have been tempted to extend responsibilities more than was perhaps exactly prudent, but on the whole, the State of North Carolina is in comparatively little trouble. Forbearance between debtor and creditor, union of the Banks to save the people, secure their debts and then faithfully discharge the object in part of their creation, is the sound and wise course.

Another remark is true: No people are more willing, or make greater efforts to pay, than those of North Carolina. Go to the North, you find all testifying to the truth of this remark. Shall we then among ourselves betray a want of confidence in each other? Let us look to the city of Charleston. See there the determination of her Banks and her leading men, to sustain each other, and where they find honesty, integrity, and industry in an individual, to bear him along.

The present state of things cannot contin- ue; our country is young and vigorous; her resources are immense; and nothing but mis- rule and mistaken policy on the part of those in power, has brought her to the present de- graded situation.

Let all unite, by a prudent liberality, by calmness, and by ecomony, and we shall come through our troubles. Many valuable men may fall victims; but when the tornado which is now sweeping along with resistless fury shall have passed away, we shall find ourselves left with more blessings than we deserve, and the means of comfort, happi- ness, and prosperity, still within our reach.

The "more uniform Currency."—Gen. Jackson promised the country a more uni- form currency, as one of the results of his grand "Experiment." He destroyed the best currency in the world, and what has he in reality given us in exchange? It is a no- torious fact, that there is no money now to be had, that will carry a traveller through any two of the States of the Union without his being obliged to submit to a shave. Spe- cie and U. S. Bank notes have both been driven out of circulation by the measures of the government, and there is nothing else that has more than a limited local circulation.

What do we see in our own town and neighborhood? Some of our merchants, ra- ther than do nothing, have come to the de- termination to take South Carolina notes for goods; but they find it next thing to an im- possibility to use these notes after they have gotten them. In any other kind of transac- tion, they are at a discount of from 5 to 10 per cent. The Banks are perfectly good; there is no doubt on that score;—but if we cannot dispose of the notes, they are, for all valuable purposes, no better than blank pa- per.

In Cheraw, we understand, matters are somewhat different. North Carolina Bank notes are there actually in brisk demand at a *premium* of 2 per cent! Whilst in New York, and the other Northern cities, the notes of both States are at a discount of from 8 to 16 per cent. These are practical evils; evils which must be seen by all, and which will be felt by every branch of business, from one end of the country to the other. Let it never be forgotten, that we owe them all to the late and present Administrations, whose tinkerings have destroyed the currency, bro- ken down all confidence, and bankrupted the merchants, the Banks, and the Nation.

How the business operations of the coun- try are to be carried on hereafter,—how the merchant is to pay in New York for his goods, or his debts; how he is to get money even to pay his travelling expenses,—are mysteries which we suppose time will solve.

What will Congress do?—This question is often asked, but never answered. The Administration has either not determined what it will recommend, or has not divulged its plans to the party organs. These seem perfectly in the dark, floundering from one quagmire to another. If on one day the Globe gives out that a Treasury Bank might be manufactured out of the Custom Houses, on the next it is obliged to retract by declar- ing the scheme merely the expression of the Editor's own individual opinion. For our own part, we do not believe that the Execu- tive, any more than its organs, knows what to be about. They are all at their wits' end. We much fear that it will at last be some new "Experiment" which Congress will be called on to engage in, and whose tendency will probably be to make things worse, if that be possible. It is too much to expect of the "author of the letter to Sherrod Wil- liams," as the Globe calls him, that he will acknowledge his errors, and endeavor to re- medy the evils which they have brought up- on the country, by recommending, or per- mitting, the establishment of the only insti- tution capable of bringing order out of the present chaos.

Our University.—We are pleased to learn that there is a prospect of an imposing *Com- mencement* on the 22d inst. A number of persons, we are informed, will go up from this City, and we hope similar parties will be formed elsewhere.—*Ral. Reg.*

Gen. Miller is announced in the last Wil- mington Advertiser as a Candidate for Con- gress, in opposition to Gen. McKay.

Our Rail Road.—Notwithstanding the difficulty and embarrassment which exist every where, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company continue to prosecute their work with vigor. The stages have been shipped from New York for Wilmington and Portsmouth, and are momentarily ex- pected; the relays of horses have been placed along the line, and ere another week has passed, the line will be ready for the trans- portation of passengers. As soon as the bridge across the Roanoke is completed, the cars upon the Portsmouth line will run to Halifax, where they will be met by the post coaches from Wilmington.

Wilmington Advertiser.

The Lynn (Mass.) Record contradicts the report that seventeen families had gone to the work-house this week in that town; but the same paper contains the following paragraph:

"The Poor ye have always with you."

The public distress has thrown out of employ many in this town, whose families were depend- ent on their daily labor. The situation of such is truly deplorable, and calls for immediate attention and relief. We would suggest for consideration the propriety of holding a public meeting to de- vise and adopt ways and means for the benefit of such. A small fund might be collected by sub- scription and charitable donations, and a commit- tee chosen to search out suitable objects of chari- ty. There are many people of delicate feelings, who would suffer severely before they would com- plain or make known their situation to others. If those measures should be found insufficient, the aid of the town, in a limited degree, might supply the defect.

Melancholy Statement.—The New York New Era contains the following—"At no period of its history has there been so great a degree of general distress in this city as there is at this day. Of its mechanics, and other working men, at least ten thousand are out of employment; and the wives and families of those, which amount, upon a low calculation, to ten thousand persons more, are suffering want, many of them bitter, heart-rending want. The letters which a- bound upon our table from commercial clerks, state there are at least two thousand of that educated class who have been dis- missed from their occupations, and whose previously scanty salaries allowed them to make little if any provision for so sudden and distressing a contingency. Of semp- tresses, book-binders, bonnet-makers, and other industrious females, we are assured, from sources likely to be well informed, that certainly three thousand are at this moment in pining destitution, and exposed to heartless temptation."

The Nashville Commercial Transcript gives the following statement of the affairs of the house of Yeatman, Woods, & Co.

Liabilities of every description	$950,000
Debts due to and means of the bank	1,950,000
Leaving a surplus of	$1,000,000
Private fortune of the partners	200,000

The same paper says that money matters there continue very much deranged. The banks are discounting no new paper; and cannot afford sight checks on any point. U. S. Bank notes are selling at 10 to 15 per cent. premium; specie 8 to 12 premium. Southern Bank paper 12 to 20 discount.— No failures have taken place within the last two weeks, and some confidence is mani- fested, that no farther suspensions will oc- cur.

The editor of the Cincinnati Evening Post says that in the spring of 1816, after the passage of the charter of the late Bank of the United States, he paid a premium of twenty-seven per cent. in Baltimore for specie. At that period (he says) it was im- possible to travel without specie. In New Jersey there were notes that would pass up- on one side of a turnpike gate, but were good for nothing a few *yards* distant on the other side.

Are things any better at this moment?

We learn that U. States Bank paper has been selling for the last few days, in this city, at eight per cent premium, for City bank notes. When it is recollected that the best paper of most of our neighboring states is at a discount of from twenty to fifty per cent., this fact speaks volumes as regards public confidence in this powerful institution. It only adds additional force to the cry which is now all about that we must have a National Bank.

New Orleans Bulletin.

Long before the removal of the deposites of the public money from the Bank of the United States, we expressed a doubt whe- ther, if such a measure should be resorted to, the Government would escape the conse- quences of that abuse of power without the loss of millions of dollars. For this we were assailed by the whole corps of Government pensioners, in the most abusive terms. We now discover that the Government itself ap- prehends a dead loss, as the issue of its pre- cious experiment for the transmutation of *brass* to GOLD, of more than TWENTY MIL- LIONS OF DOLLARS! Witness the following from the last number of the Globe, which, under the late Administration, was a pretty essential part of "the Government," and is still, so far, the Executive organ:

"The bankers accuse the Government of indiscretion in trusting them. True, its *'pockets are full,'* or ought to be; but, un- fortunately, it suffered the bankers *to hold its pockets.* These pocket-holders have clo- sed them up, and now tell the Government it shall not have a dollar of its own money! *By the time Government gets its pockets o- pen again, it is doubted by some* WHETHER ANY *or* ITS MONEY WILL BE FOUND, as there is some suspicion that the *pocket-hold- ers* have lent it out to merchants proper and merchant speculators, or, in some cases, per- chance, *transferred it to their own pockets.*"

The Public in our commercial cities, who have been most shamefully oppressed by the General Government, have reached that state of feeling that they neither love nor respect the officers of Government. Nei- ther, as you may suppose, are these the feel- ings of those alone politically opposed to the Administration. It has affected many who aided in the elevation of the present incum- bents of office, and whose business has been diminished by the wicked experiments of a corrupt and cruel Administration. At Ro- chester, New Bedford, Poughkeepsie, and in other places, the condemnation of the of- ficers of Government has not been confined to party, and all alike despise the tyranny, however much they may fear the tyrant.

Extract from a speech delivered in Con- gress, in 1832, by Thomas H. Crawford, of Pennsylvania, (a Jackson man.)

"I believe most solemnly that the vital interests of this great community are extensively connect- ed with our legislation on this important question, that if we shut the doors and vaults of the Bank of the United States, not only will our advance to the highest point of social prosperity be checked, but we shall be thrown back at least twenty years, and be compelled again to emerge from *a univer- sal deluge of distress and ruin!* On my soul, sir, I believe that if we do not pass this resolution, the Bank will not be rechartered—that the country will be covered by one wide waste of public and private embarrassment, and that nothing which the wit of man could devise will be so likely to effect this disastrous result as the rejection of the pro- posed measure."

THE REVENUE.

FROM THE GLOBE OF JUNE 1, 1837.

Treasury Department,
JUNE 1, 1837.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 2d of March last, notice is hereby given that the receipts for the month of April were, as nearly as can now be as- certained,

From customs,	$983,600
From lands,	1,011,700
Total,	$1,995,300

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S.—Although not required by the reso- lution, it is stated for the information of the community, that the payments for expendi- tures during the same month amounted to $3,887,403 34.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 2.

Important Decision.—After prayers had been offered up yesterday morning, the ques- tion of the Western Reserve was resumed. Mr. Jessup, as we stated in our last num- ber, being in possession of the floor. That gentleman advocated the views of the New School with great energy and ability. On the other side, Mr. Ewing spoke at some length. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting; and the debate was closed by Mr. Anderson on the part of the Old School.

The previous question being now called for, the Assembly divided at 2 o'clock, when there appeared to be

Of the Old School,	132
Of the New School,	105
Majority,	27

The result of this important decision is, that the Synod of the Western Reserve is virtually cut off from the Presbyterian Church, as hitherto organized, and is, in point of fact, out of the House. As may be expected, the proceedings of the day exci- ted intense interest.—*Inquirer.*

There is still one Bank in the United States that valiantly and magnanimously continues to pay specie. The Manual Labor Bank of Philadelphia gives notice that all their "bills UNDER the denomination of ONE DOLLAR, are redeemed in SIL- VER! when presented in sums *not exceeding* ONE DOLLAR!!!"

Experimental philosophy—asking a man to lend you money. *Moral* philosophy—re- fusing to do it.

Prentice says that, from every indication, the locomotive of public opinion has its steam up, and advises Mr. Van Buren to get out of the way, or the cars may pass over him.

Haverhill, (Mass.) May 27.

HOW TO CURE HARD TIMES.—We are ex- tremely gratified to witness the facility with which our people accommodate themselves to the times.

We have twenty-six shoe shops in the vil- lage of our residence in Bradford; they were stowed full of men and boys, and the sound of the hammer was incessant last winter from daylight to ten at night. A few weeks since, the whole system of shoe business was deranged; instead of a press for hands, there was little employment, and less pay. Our people walked the streets, talked politics, and played ball a few days to prepare their limbs and bodies for other operations, and then took to farming and gardening with an industry truly amusing and praiseworthy. Lots of land are procured by almost every mechanic who has a family; the door-yards and out-houses are searched for manure, and on every pleasant day the fields are *all alive* with cheerful laborers.

We ascertained a few days since that one small farm of 18 or 20 acres, which was let out this spring, had thirteen occupants!— Many other fields are let in pieces, and we doubt not that next autumn will witness the owners out of the reach of *speculators* in grain and flour. Our other villages are pur- suing a similar course. It is a hard job to starve a yankee unless you catch him una- wares.

It was no accidental resemblance that gave Jackson the title of the Old Roman.— The likeness pursues him. The following paragraph from the *New York Star*, looks strangely as if it were cut from the history of the Cæsars, the Caligulas, the Neros, the Domitians, the Eliogabaluses—the ty- rants whose statues were the Gods of the world during their lives, and pulled down, dragged through the streets and broken amid hootings and execrations the moment the abused sceptre dropped from their hands. "And thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges." Kendall said exultingly over his kitchen schemes, "Gen. Jackson's popularity will bear any thing." What a change! It will not even bear Hickory Nuts now.

"*Mr. Editor:* Yesterday at 3 o'clock, a large Hickory Tree at the Fifteenth Ward Hotel, was cut down in the presence of numerous spectators. The ceremony was executed very quietly, and no interference (done by the voice of the people!!!) They will all go."

MARRIED,

In Randolph County, on Thursday evening the 25th instant, by the Rev. Mark Russell, Mr. JA- COB LETCHCO, to Miss LUCY O. WADDILL, second daughter of Mr. John Waddill.

On the 25th instant, at Cheraw, South Carolina, by the Rev. Mr. Forno, (Society Hill,) Mr. GREGORY A. PERDICARIS, a native of Greece, to Miss M. E. HANFORD, of Society Hill, S. C.

DIED,

In Rankin County, *Mississippi*, on the 25th April last, in the 44th year of his age, DONALD MURCHISON, Esq. He was a native of Moore County, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 7.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	37 a 40
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Beeswax,	20	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt,	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	26 a 34	Sack,	2 50 a 3
Corn,	$1	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$5 a 6	Wheat,	none
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	52 a 55
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	15 a 18

D. GILCHRIST,
SURGEON DENTIST,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that he has reached their town, ac- cording to promise, and taken a room at Mr. Brown's, where he may be found until the 16th instant.

June 7, 1837. 1w.

MOLASSES At Auction.

ON arrival of steamer Cotton Plant, will be sold, without reserve, for cash, at our Auction Store, 23 Hhds. good Cuba MOLASSES.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 6, 1837. 44-tf.

Notice.

AT the November Term, 1834, of Bladen Coun- ty Court, the undersigned administered on the Estate of the late Isabella Davis, deceased.— The Heirs entitled to distribution, are informed that the Funds are now ready. Interest will not be paid on any of the items, to any of the distri- butees after this day.

ABSALOM POWELL,
Adm'r de bonis non.

May 27, 1837. 44 6tpd.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a note made by Thomas Musselwhite, to Spence Porter and his wife Catharine Porter, for the sum of Forty Five Dollars, dated about January last, and due nine months after date; the subscriber not having received any part of the said sum, nor disposed of the note in any way. The present holder is requested to return it to the subscriber.

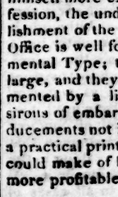
SPENCE PORTER.

Bladen County, June 1, 1837.

PROCLAMATION,
By the Governor of North Carolina.
200 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me by the verdict of an Inquest held by the Coro- ner, that A. G. Keys, of the county of Martin, was recently murdered in said county, and that George W. Coburn, (of the county and State aforesaid,) stands charged with the commission of the said felony; and whereas it is represented that the said George W. Coburn is a fugitive from justice:

Now, therefore, to the end that the said George W. Coburn may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Pro- clamation, offering a reward of two hundred dol- lars, to any person or persons who will apprehend and confine him in the jail, or deliver him to the Sheriff of Martin county; and I do moreover here- by require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said fugitive.



Given under my hand as Governor, and the Great Seal of North Caro- lina, at the city of Raleigh, this 26th May, A. D. 1837.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, *P. Sec'y.*

G. W. Coburn is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set, of an athletic and muscular constitution, complexion rather florid, full face, speaks short and quick when spoken to, with eyes somewhat downcast. It is believed he wore on leaving a blue cloth coat with velvet col- lar. 44-tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic
PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and re- tail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swell- ings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Wo- men's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
JOURNAL OFFICE,
FOR SALE.

OWING to the intended removal of one of the Editors, and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his pro- fession, the undersigned offer for sale, the Estab- lishment of the *North Carolina Journal Office.* The Office is well found in Job, Newspaper and Orna- mental Type; the list of Subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not, might be greatly aug- mented by a little exertion. To any person de- sirous of embarking in the business, it offers in- ducements not inferior to any in this State, but to a practical printer, they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBART & STRANGE.

Fayetteville, 30th May, 1837.

☞Printers will confer a favor by giving the a- bove two or three insertions in their papers.

Blank Warrants
For sale at this Office.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

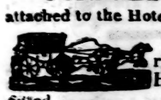
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets,

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply o Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

Thomastown LIME,

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1837. 27tf.

Tonic Mixture.

THE success of the SOUTHERN TONIC is unprecedented. It has been anxiously sought after by all classes in every part of the U. States, and its widely extended distribution has been owing to the many requests received from every section of the South and South West. Although it originated in an obscure part of the country but a few years since, it is now found in all the principal towns and villages in the Union, and its virtues as a cure for Ague and Fever, and as a *general Tonic*, are appreciated by all who have used it — being, as it professes, a compound of *Southern Vegubles*, it is needless to offer the assurance that there is no Arsenic, Mercury, nor any thing in the least hurtful to the human constitution in it. It will be found a valuable Medicine in all cases of Dyspepsia and Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and patients convalescing from Bilious Fever, will derive the most important benefits from the use of the *Southern Tonic*. It may be administered to children and infants of the most tender age, with the utmost safety. Prepared by Coster & Coxe, in their Laboratory, at Montgomery, Ala.

For sale by their appointed agent,

E. J. HALE.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and ½ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—ALSO—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN HUSKE

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, 3 do. superior St. Croix } *SUGARS,*
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screw plates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

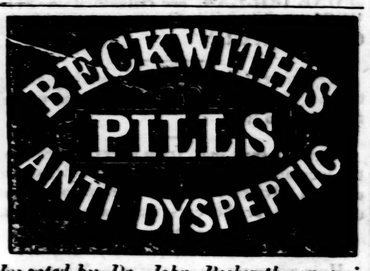
—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836 95 tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837. 23tf.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct, or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING been satisfactorily engaged for more than two years in attending to a PRIVATE

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1837. 36tf.

The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a week three times and send their accounts to this office for payment.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quicksons or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

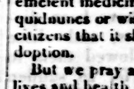
AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

Cotton in the Seed.



THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837 36 tf

COTTON YARN.

THE undersigned has this day reduced the prices of the Yarn manufactured at his Mill in this Town. The wholesale prices will in future be as follows:

Nos. 4, 5, and 6, —26 Cents.
7, 8, 9, and 10, —28 do.
11, 12, and 13, —30 do.
14, 15, —32 do.
16, 17, —34 do.

C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1837. 40tf.

WAGON For Sale.

A FIRST rate four horse WAGON, for sale. Apply to J. G. & J. H. COOK.

May 17, 1837. 41 3t.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties.

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetts,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6 4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound.

Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

May 5, 1837. 40tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
50 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
50 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers. He invites his former customers and the public to call and examine for themselves.

P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1837.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

Molasses.

RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscribers, 75 Hhds. MOLASSES, new crop.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 1. 1837. 30tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Benjamin F. Pearson and others, vs. Dudley D. Daniel and others. } *Superior Court of Equity,* SPRING TERM, 1837. *ORIGINAL BILL.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus Mac Rae, one of the defendants in the above case, is not an inhabitant of the State, it is therefore *Ordered, adjudged and decreed*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six successive weeks, for the said Angus Mac Rae to be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the Complainant's Bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte, as to him.

Witness, *William E. Troy*, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1837, and in the 61st year of American Independence.

39-6w.] WILLIAM E TROY, C. M. E

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837

Thomas Pate, vs. Warren Haywood and Daniel Nicholson. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied on two tracts of Land, supposed to contain two hundred acres, situate, lying and being on the head waters of Marks's Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the same*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Warren Haywood and Daniel Nicholson, to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against them pro confesso, for the Plaintiff's claim, and the Land levied on condemned, subject to the same.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday in April, A. D. 1837.

[41] G. A. NICHOLSON, Clerk.

Fayetteville and Western RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK.....Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert McRackan, A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER...James Owen, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN.....James Burney, Joseph Gillespie, John I. McMillan.
SAMPSON.....W. McKay, W. Faison, Allen Mobley.
COLUMBUS.....A. Troy, Josiah Maultsby, Augustus Smith.
ROBESON.....John W. Powell, Archibald A. T. Smith, Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE.....W. R. Gales, W. H. Haywood, Jr., Samuel F. Patterson.
CHATHAM.....N. A. Stedman, Charles J. Williams, John J. Alston.
MOORE.....John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers, C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND.....Alfred Dockery, Walter F. Leak, G. Thomas.
ANSON.....A. Myers, John A. McRae, Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY....Dr. F. J. Cutlar, Duncan McRae, Sr., W. Harris.
ROWAN.....Hamilton C. Jones, Hon. R. M. Pearson, William Chambers.
RANDOLPH.....Alexander Gray, Jesse Henshaw, A. Brower.
DAVIDSON.....Col. Samuel Hargrave, Henry R. Dusenberry, Dr. William Holt.
GUILFORD.....N. Mendenhall, Jesse Lindsay, John Morehead.
CABARRUS.....Paul Barringer, William P. Phifer, George Kluttz.
IREDELL.....Thomas A. Allison, C. F. Davidson, Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG...Samuel McComb, John Irwin, Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN.....David Reinhardt, Alfred M. Burton, M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD....Edmund Bryan, John G. Bynum, John McEntire.
ASHE.....Roderick Burchison, John Hardin, J. M. Nye.
BURKE.....Robert C. Pearson, Isaac T. Avery, James C. Smith.
SURRY.....Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Boyden, R. H. Parks.
WILKES.....William P. Waugh, Thomas J. Bouchelle, W. C. Emmett.
STOKES.....M. R. Moore, C. H. Matthews, Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.

E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company

☞ The Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and Greensborough papers, will please publish this notice. [26tf]

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE of AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Words-worth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Ienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Disheifer; &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.

February 22, 1837. 29tf

For Sale.

2 FIRST RATE YOUNG *HORSES.*
1 Second hand WAGON, with Sak Body and Gear.

Apply to

C. J. ORRELL.

May 3, 1837. 38tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention to be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O JE...

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fay...

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old W... has had the advantage of the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, pure and common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and...

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copart...

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlburt, ... by mutual consent: on the 8th... All persons indebted to said firm are... make immediate payment to A. M. G... is fully authorised to grant discharges...

GOULD HU...
LEVI HU...

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old Wh... for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls bright St. Croix SUGAR...
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses...

J. HUSKE

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; All persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of G. & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business of said late firm, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL ...

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S BELL...

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell makers in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, and of which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the U. States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Clocks, of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES ...

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells re-cast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 5...

French Burr Mill S...

For Wheat, and Cologne ... Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, Edgerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of ..., would here inform those wanting them that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the stones *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new instead.

C. J. ORR...

Brick Building, Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & CO...

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and ...

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

Petit-Gulf Cotton ...

And Red Clover ...

For sale by C. P. M...

Rowand's Tonic ...

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND ...

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received by ...

E. ...

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molass...

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber,

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDF...

$100 REWARD...

WILL be given for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who assisted the prisoners that lately escaped from the Jail of this County with the implements by which said escape was effected.

By order of the County Court,

(From the Minutes)

Test, JOHN L. ATKINS, C...

March 21, 1837.

SELLING OFF ...

REDUCED PR...

THE Subscriber, anxious to close ... in Fayetteville, now offers his ...

GOODS,

Which is very general and extensive ... *prices.* Country Merchants and ... erally, are respectfully invited to call ... for themselves.

Also, white and black Leather ... Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, China, Crockery Ware.

WILLIAM S. ...

May 8, 1837.

Blank Warra...

For sale at this Office.